

In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service; San Patricio Soil and Water Conservation District; and The Welder Wildlife Foundation

Hydrologic Conditions and Quality of Rainfall and Storm Runoff in Agricultural and Rangeland Areas in San Patricio County, Texas, 2000–2001

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By Darwin J. Ockerman

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Hydrologic Conditions and Quality of Rainfall and Storm Runoff in Agricultural and Rangeland Areas in San Patricio County, Texas, 2000–2001

By Darwin J. Ockerman

Abstract

During 2000–2001, rainfall and runoff were monitored in one mixed agricultural watershed and two rangeland watersheds in San Patricio County, located in the Coastal Bend area of South Texas. During this period, five rainfall samples were collected and analyzed for selected nutrients. Ten runoff samples from nine runoff events were collected at the three watershed monitoring stations. Runoff samples were analyzed for selected nutrients, major ions, trace elements, pesticides, and bacteria.

Study area rainfall during 2000 and 2001 was 33.27 and 28.20 inches, respectively, less than the long-term average annual of 36.31 inches. Total runoff from the study area watersheds during 2000–2001 was 2.46 inches; the regional average is about 2 inches per year. Rainfall and runoff during the study period was typical of historical patterns, with periods of below average rainfall interspersed with extreme events. Three individual storm events accounted for about 29 percent of the total rainfall and 86 percent of the total runoff during 2000–2001.

Runoff concentrations of nutrients, major ions, and trace elements generally were larger in the mixed agricultural watershed than runoff concentrations in the rangeland watersheds. Pesticides were detected in two of eight runoff samples. Three pesticides (atrazine, deethylatrazine, and trifluralin) were detected in very small concentrations; only deethylatrazine was detected in a concentration greater than the laboratory minimum reporting level.

Bacteria in agricultural and rangeland runoff is a potential water-quality concern as all fecal coliform and *E. coli* densities in the runoff samples exceeded Texas Surface Water Quality Standards

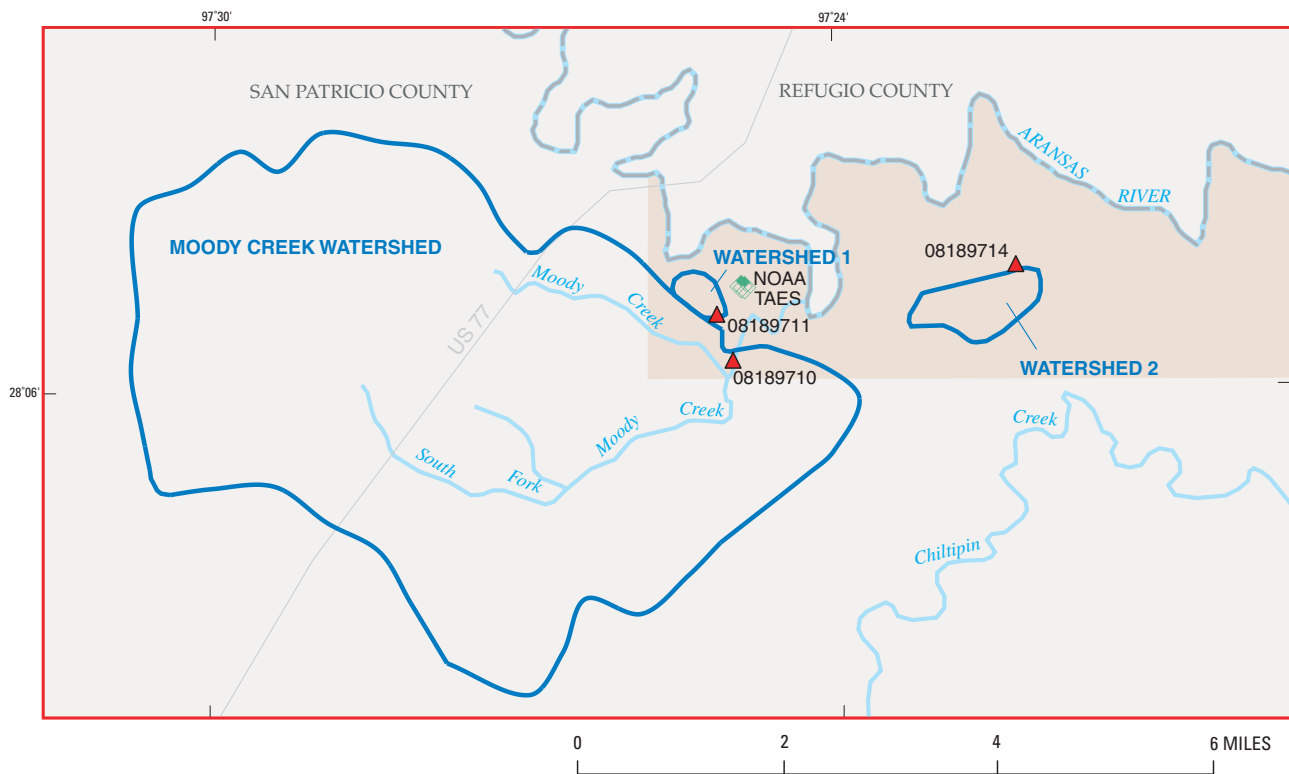
for receiving waters. However, runoff and relatively large bacteria densities represent very brief and infrequent conditions, and the effect on downstream water is not known.

Rainfall deposition is a major source of nitrogen delivered to the study area. Rainfall nitrogen (mostly ammonia and nitrate) exceeded the runoff yield. The average annual rainfall deposition of total nitrogen on the study area watersheds was 1.3 pounds per acre. In contrast, an average annual yield of 0.57 and 0.21 pound per acre of total nitrogen in runoff exited the mixed agricultural watershed and the rangeland watersheds, respectively.

INTRODUCTION

The Coastal Bend bays and estuaries system of Texas is one of 28 estuaries in the United States that have been designated as “Estuaries of National Significance” (Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, 1996). The Coastal Bend bays and estuaries are affected by nonpoint-source runoff from agricultural land uses within the 12-county Coastal Bend area of South Texas (fig. 1). Agricultural land uses are predominant on about 88 percent of the Coastal Bend area and range from cattle grazing to row crop farming. About two-thirds of this agricultural land use is rangeland (Quenzer and others, 1998), the largest single land use category in the Coastal Bend area.

Because information on the characteristics of runoff from rangeland in the Coastal Bend area is meager, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) studied the hydrology and water quality of three watersheds consisting of 14,264 acres of mixed agricultural land and coastal plains rangeland in San Patricio County during January 2000–December 2001. The study was done in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service; San Patricio Soil and Water Conservation District; and The Welder Wildlife Foundation.



EXPLANATION



Study area



Welder Wildlife Refuge



Watershed boundary

08189500



USGS streamflow-gaging and water-quality station and number

NOAA



Weather station and identifier—
NOAA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; TAES, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station



LOCATION MAP

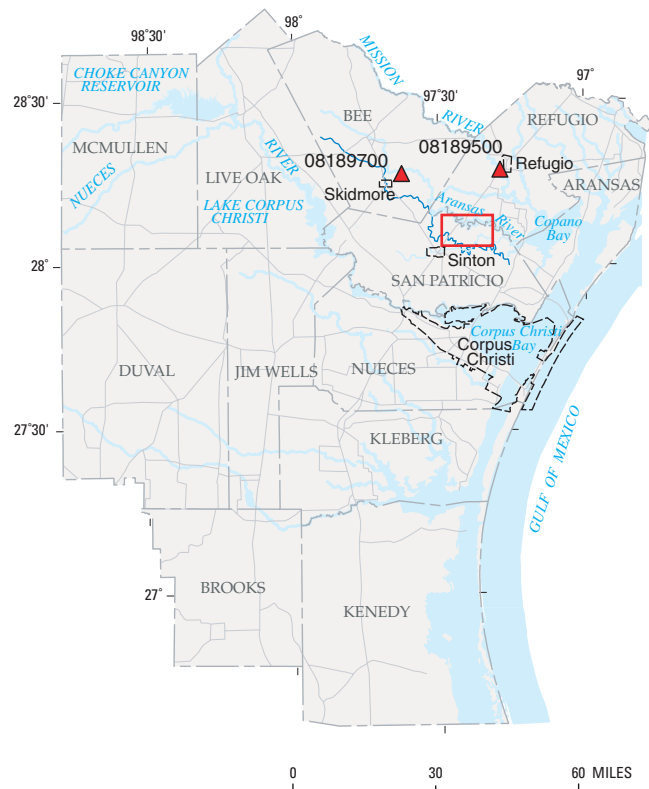


Figure 1. Coastal Bend area of South Texas and study area.

Purpose and Scope

This report presents the results of a study to describe hydrologic conditions, to characterize the quality of rainfall, and to characterize the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff in one mixed agricultural watershed and two rangeland watersheds in San Patricio County in the Coastal Bend area of South Texas. Rainfall samples were collected in the mixed agricultural watershed at a streamflow-gaging and water-quality station equipped with an automatic rainfall collector. Rainfall samples were analyzed for selected nutrients. Runoff samples were collected in each of the three watersheds at a streamflow-gaging and water-quality station equipped with automatic water samplers. Runoff samples were analyzed for selected nutrients, major inorganic ions, trace elements, and pesticides. Loads and yields of selected constituents entering the receiving bays and estuaries from these watersheds were estimated for 2000–2001.

Description of Study Area

The study area watersheds are delineated on the aerial photograph on plate 1. The Moody Creek mixed agricultural watershed is the largest (13,818 acres). It is mostly rangeland, but also includes about 2,500 acres of cropland in the upper part of the watershed as well as U.S. highway right-of-way. Soils in the Moody Creek watershed are largely a mixture of sandy loams and clay loams (Soil Conservation Service, 1979). Watersheds 1 and 2 are entirely rangeland and located within the Welder Wildlife Refuge. Watershed 1 is about 97 acres of loamy sands. Watershed 2 is about 349 acres of clay soils. The topography of the area is relatively flat with altitudes ranging from about 25 feet above mean sea level near the outlets of the watersheds to about 75 feet above mean sea level in the upper Moody Creek watershed. Vegetation on the rangelands is a mixture of grass and varying densities of brush and woody vegetation (Drawe, 1997). The study area rangelands are used for grazing domestic livestock and to provide wildlife habitat.

Creeks in the study area are ephemeral, producing runoff only after heavy rains. The streamflow-gaging stations in watersheds 1 and 2 are located at the edge of fields (grassed ditches) that typically are dry. The lower reach of Moody Creek is inundated by backwater from the tidal reach of the Aransas River. All study area watersheds drain to the tidal segment of the Aransas River and then to Copano Bay (fig. 1).

The climate of the area is classified as subtropical (short, mild winters and long, hot and humid summers). Prevailing winds are from the southeast throughout the year (Baird and others, 1996).

Texas Water-Quality Standards

The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) has designated water-quality standards and appropriate uses (such as aquatic life, contact or non-contact recreation, or drinking water) for specific stream, estuary, and bay segments (Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, 2002). To support the designated use of the water-body segments, standards for common water-quality indicators such as dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, dissolved minerals, and bacteria have been established for some stream and bay segments. The TNRCC has not developed segment-specific standards for any of the creeks monitored during this study. However, some segment-specific standards have been established for the tidal segment of the Aransas River and Copano Bay, which receive runoff from the study area. The tidal segment of the Aransas River is designated for contact recreation and high aquatic life. Similarly, the Copano Bay segment is designated for contact recreation, high aquatic life, and oyster waters (State of Texas, 2000).

Acknowledgments

Special thanks are extended to Dr. D. Lynn Drawe, Director of The Welder Wildlife Foundation, for valuable project oversight and technical assistance and to Leroy Wolff, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Sinton, Tex., for indispensable administrative and technical support.

DATA-COLLECTION METHODS

USGS streamflow-gaging and water-quality sampling stations were installed at the outlets of each of the study area watersheds (pl. 1; fig. 1) in May 2000 and operated through December 2001. The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station (TAES) in Corpus Christi has operated a weather station near watershed 1 since November 15, 2000. The wildlife refuge staff monitors a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather station (also near watershed 1) from which rainfall data have been collected since 1965.

Runoff Monitoring

Water-surface elevation (stage) was continuously recorded during runoff events at all three streamflow-gaging stations using a gas-bubbler and pressure transducer system (Rantz and others, 1982). At Moody Creek (station 08189710), tidal backwater conditions result in a variable relation between stage and discharge. An acoustic doppler velocimeter also was used to measure stream velocity. Correlations between stage, velocity, and measured discharge were used to develop the discharge rating and to compute continuous discharge at this station (Patino and Ockerman, 1997). Relations between stage and runoff (discharge) were developed at watersheds 1 and 2 (stations 08189711 and 08189714, respectively) by making independent discharge measurements (Buchanan and Somers, 1969; Kennedy, 1984).

Water Quality

Water-quality samples were collected from two sources. Rainfall samples were collected primarily to determine rainfall nitrogen delivered to the study area. Runoff samples were collected to characterize runoff quality and to estimate constituent loads and yields transported to receiving waters.

Rainfall Sampling

Rainfall samples were collected at the Moody Creek station by an automatic rainfall collector. The collector is equipped with polyethylene buckets that are covered when rainfall is not occurring to prevent contamination and evaporation of the sample. A moisture sensor activates a mechanism to uncover the collection bucket when rainfall begins and to cover the sample when rainfall ends. About 0.2 inch of rain was required to provide sufficient sample volume for analysis. Rainfall samples were collected as single event-composite samples during rainfall events and therefore represent rainfall event-mean concentrations (EMCs). The samples were retrieved as soon as possible after a rainfall event, chilled, and shipped overnight to the USGS National Water Quality Laboratory (NWQL) in Denver, Colo., for analysis.

Rainfall samples were analyzed for the following forms of nitrogen: ammonia, dissolved organic, total organic, and nitrite plus nitrate. Total nitrogen concentrations were computed for each sample as the sum of ammonia, total organic, nitrite, and nitrate nitrogen. The

samples also were analyzed for dissolved phosphorus, total phosphorus, and dissolved orthophosphate phosphorus. Field measurements of pH, conductivity, and alkalinity also were made for selected samples.

Runoff Sampling

Automatic water samplers collected runoff samples during storm events. When streamflow-monitoring equipment detected runoff, automatic samplers were activated to collect discrete aliquots (subsamples). Aliquots were collected at a pre-programmed rate depending on the station. Aliquots were collected at 30-minute intervals at watersheds 1 and 2. Aliquots were collected hourly at the Moody Creek watershed, where runoff duration was longer. At the end of the runoff event, the aliquots from each station were combined into a single discharge-weighted composite sample (one sample from each station). The volume of each aliquot added to the composite sample was proportional to the stream discharge at the time of the aliquot collection. Thus, the analysis of the composite samples yielded EMCs that represent the discharge-weighted average concentrations during the runoff event. Figure 2 shows a rainfall-discharge hydrograph of a runoff event at watershed 2 on Aug. 30, 2001, and shows the timing of subsample collection.

After runoff samples were collected, they were chilled and bottled, necessary preservatives were added, and the samples were shipped overnight to the NWQL. Samples were analyzed for nutrients, major inorganic ions, trace elements, and dissolved pesticides.

In addition to the subsamples, discrete grab samples were collected. These samples were analyzed for bacteria at the USGS office in San Antonio, Tex.

HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Rainfall

Annual rainfall statistics were computed from rainfall data measured at the NOAA weather station (pl. 1; fig. 1). The 37-year (1965–2001) average annual rainfall is 36.31 inches with a minimum of 15.49 inches in 1989 and a maximum of 59.46 inches in 1983. The standard deviation of annual rainfall, 10.09 inches, indicates relatively large differences in annual rainfall.

Study area rainfall (average of data from NOAA and TAES weather stations [pl. 1; fig. 1] during 2000 and 2001 was 33.27 and 28.20 inches, respectively. Monthly rainfall was below normal during 16 of the

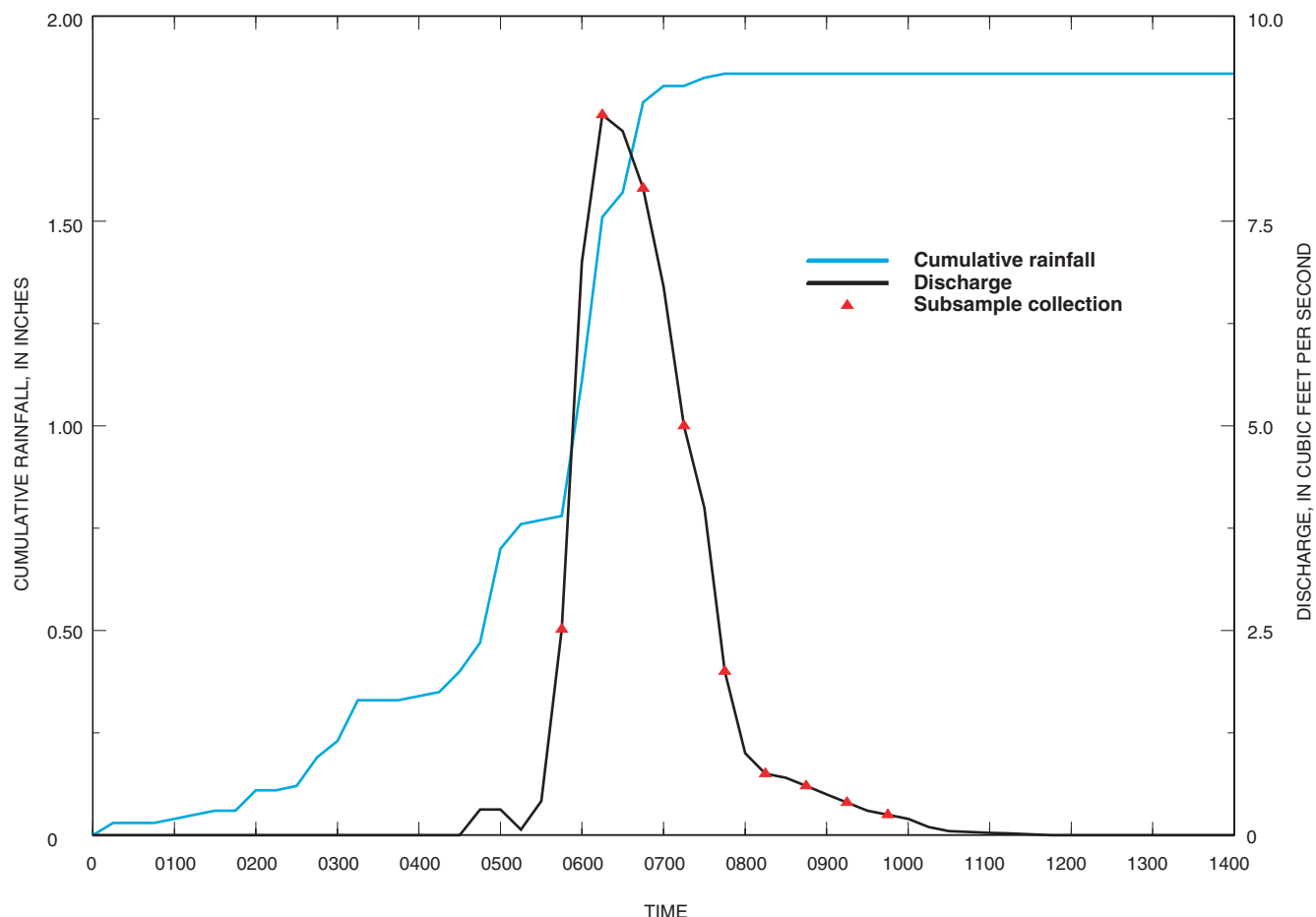


Figure 2. Hydrograph showing rainfall, discharge, and subsample-collection timing at watershed site 2 during storm event, August 30, 2001.

24 months. A few periods of heavy rainfall, interspersed between relatively dry periods, accounted for much of the annual rainfall. A comparison of 1965–2001 mean monthly rainfall at the NOAA station with monthly study area rainfall is shown in figure 3.

Runoff

Long-term USGS streamflow-gaging stations have been operated on the Aransas River near Skidmore (about 17.6 miles northwest of the study area) and on the Mission River at Refugio (about 15.6 miles northeast of the study area). The Aransas River station (08189700, fig. 1) has operated since 1964 and has a drainage area of 247 square miles. The Mission River station (08189500, fig. 1) has operated since 1939 and has a drainage area of 690 square miles. The rivers are unregulated and unaffected by diversions; both water-

sheds are predominantly rangeland. The average annual runoff for the period of record at these two stations is 25,120 acre-feet (1.91 inches) for the Aransas River station and 87,200 acre-feet (2.37 inches) for the Mission River station. On the basis of these historical data, average annual runoff in the study area is about 2 inches, but like rainfall, can vary substantially from year to year.

Runoff in the study area during 2000–2001 corresponded to the rainfall pattern, with runoff events interspersed between long periods of no runoff. Nine runoff events (runoff at one or more of the stations) occurred. The dates of the runoff events, rainfall, runoff volume, and runoff coefficients (ratio of runoff volume, in inches, to rainfall volume, in inches) are listed in table 1. Most of the events were relatively small (in terms of runoff volume). There were three major runoff events. During Mar. 13–16, 2000, 6.11 inches of rain

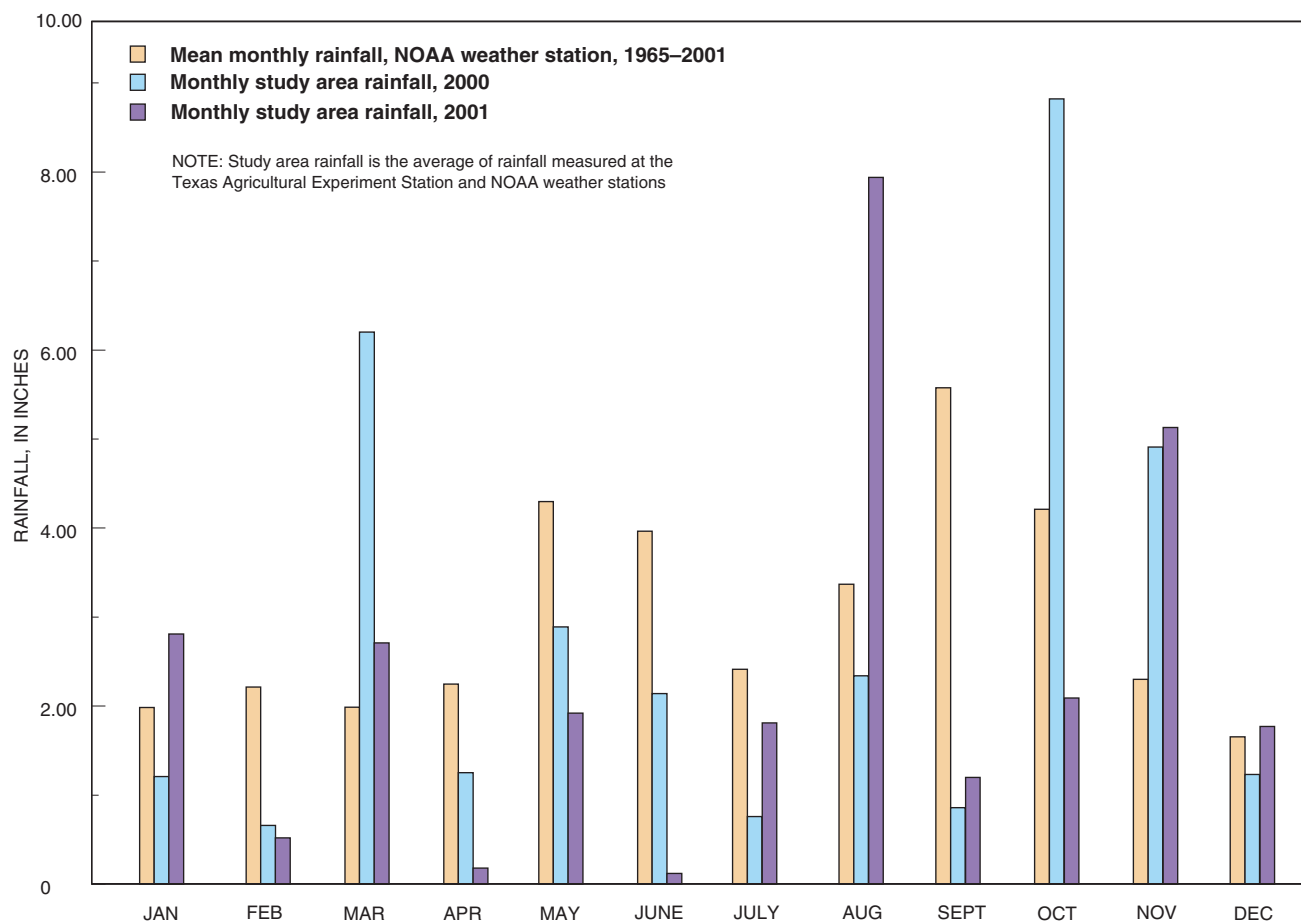


Figure 3. Mean monthly rainfall at National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather station, 1965–2001, and monthly study area rainfall, 2000–2001.

produced 0.59 inch of runoff¹. During Aug. 28–Sept. 1, 2001, 7.46 inches of rain produced 1.08 inches of runoff. During Nov. 16–17, 2001, 4.17 inches of rain produced 0.34 inch of runoff. These three events produced 29 percent of the total rainfall and 86 percent of the total runoff for 2000–2001.

Generally, rain events of 2 inches or less resulted in little or no runoff depending on antecedent rainfall. The event of Oct. 6, 2000, produced 4.67 inches of rain after 6 months of very dry conditions. Runoff occurred at two of the three stations; total runoff was relatively small (less than 0.01 inch).

¹ Gaging equipment had not been installed when this event occurred. Runoff was estimated at 0.59 inch by regression of rainfall-runoff coefficients of subsequent measured events at each watershed.

During 2000–2001, 61.47 inches of rain on the study area produced 2.46 inches (2,800 acre-feet) of runoff. The runoff coefficient during this period was 0.038. The runoff coefficients for the nine individual events that produced runoff ranged from 0.002 to 0.145.

WATER QUALITY

Rainfall

Five rainfall samples collected at the Moody Creek station during June 2000–August 2001 represent 8.76 inches of rain. During the same period, 22.80 inches of rain fell on the study area; therefore, the samples represent about 38 percent of the study area rainfall during the 15-month period.

Table 1. Rainfall, runoff volumes, and runoff coefficients for runoff events, 2000–2001

[Total study area runoff is sum of runoff from Moody Creek watershed and watersheds 1 and 2]

Event date	Rainfall (inches)	Runoff (acre-feet)				Runoff coefficient (total study area)
		Moody Creek watershed	Watershed 1	Watershed 2	Total study area	
03/13–16/00	6.11	¹ 685	¹ 8.6	¹ 5.8	¹ 699	¹ 0.096
10/06/00	4.67	19.4	.80	0	20.2	.004
10/10–12/00	1.89	10.9	.30	0	11.2	.005
11/04–08/00	2.53	36.2	1.1	.60	37.9	.013
11/16–19/00	1.94	81.2	1.6	0	82.8	.036
12/26/00	.88	1.7	0	0	1.7	.002
01/10–20/01	2.61	256	2.2	.80	259	.083
08/28–09/01/01	7.46	1,270	7.6	9.2	1,290	.145
11/16–17/01	4.17	² 402	1.8	2.4	² 406	² .082
Total³ (nine events)	32.26	2,760	24.0	18.8	2,800	.073
Total³ 2000–2001	61.47	2,760	24.0	18.8	2,800	.038

¹ Event occurred before installation of gaging and sampling equipment—runoff and runoff coefficient estimated by regression.² Gaging instrumentation at Moody Creek not operating during this event—runoff estimated by regression.³ Totals are rounded.**Table 2.** Concentrations of nutrients in rainfall samples, 2000–2001

[Rainfall in inches; concentrations in milligrams per liter; <, less than]

Constituent	Rainfall event date				
	6/9/00	8/15/00	10/06/00	08/28/01	8/30/01
Rainfall	0.23	0.75	4.34	1.55	1.89
Nitrogen, ammonia, dissolved	.11	.064	.055	.016	.060
Nitrogen, ammonia + organic, dissolved	.25	.070	<.05	<.05	.060
Nitrogen, ammonia + organic, total	.18	.090	.060	.050	.090
Nitrogen, nitrite + nitrate, dissolved	.11	.11	.070	.020	.060
Nitrogen, nitrite, dissolved	.001	.002	<.001	<.001	<.001
Nitrogen, total	.35	.20	.13	.070	.12
Phosphorus, orthophosphate, dissolved	.003	.001	<.001	<.007	<.007
Phosphorus, dissolved	.006	<.006	<.006	<.006	<.006
Phosphorus, total	.011	<.008	<.004	<.004	.003

Nutrients

Concentrations of selected nutrients analyzed in each sample are listed in table 2; summary statistics computed for the nutrient concentrations are listed in table 3. Most of the rainfall nitrogen is in the form of

dissolved ammonia and dissolved nitrate, which were detected in all of the samples. Phosphorus was detected in less than one-half of the samples and at relatively small concentrations (near laboratory minimum reporting levels).

Table 3. Summary statistics of selected nutrient concentrations in rainfall samples, 2000–2001

[Rainfall in inches; concentrations in milligrams per liter; --, not determined; <, less than]

Constituent	No. of samples	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Rainfall (inches)	5	1.75	1.55	0.23	4.34
Nitrogen, ammonia, dissolved	5	.060	.060	.016	.11
Nitrogen, ammonia + organic, dissolved	5	--	<.1	<.05	.25
Nitrogen, ammonia + organic, total	5	.090	.090	.050	.18
Nitrogen, nitrite + nitrate, dissolved	5	.074	.068	.020	.11
Nitrogen, nitrite, dissolved	5	<.001	<.001	<.001	.002
Nitrogen, total	5	.174	.13	.07	.35
Orthophosphate phosphorus, dissolved	5	--	<.004	<.001	.003
Phosphorus, dissolved	5	<.006	<.006	<.006	.006
Phosphorus, total	5	--	<.004	<.004	.011

Rainfall Deposition of Nitrogen

The deposition of rainfall constituents (in pounds per acre) can be defined as the product of the EMC and the rainfall volume. For rainfall events during which rainfall samples were collected and analyzed, thus providing EMCs, daily deposition of total nitrogen was computed as

$$D_{TN} = C_{TN} \times R \times Cf, \quad (1)$$

where

D_{TN} = daily deposition of total nitrogen, in pounds per acre;

C_{TN} = total nitrogen rainfall EMC, in milligrams per liter;

R = daily rainfall, in inches; and

Cf = conversion factor of 0.2266.

For unsampled rainfall events, for which nitrogen concentration data were not available, daily deposition

of total nitrogen was estimated using regression equations that relate daily rainfall and daily nitrogen deposition. Regression equations from a previous study of rainfall deposition of nitrogen (Ockerman and Livingston, 1999) were modified using data from this study. The resulting equation is

$$D_{TN} = 0.038 \times R^{0.586}, \quad (2)$$

where

D_{TN} = estimated daily deposition of total nitrogen, in pounds per acre; and

R = daily rainfall, in inches.

A comparison of total nitrogen deposition computed from sample analysis and estimated by regression is shown in figure 4.

The daily values for rainfall deposition of total nitrogen were aggregated to produce the monthly and annual totals for 2000–2001 listed in the following table.

Monthly and annual rainfall deposition of total nitrogen, 2000–2001

[In pounds per acre]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
2000	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.31	0.24	0.08	1.43
2001	.14	.06	.15	.02	.07	.01	.08	.21	.07	.09	.17	.11	1.18

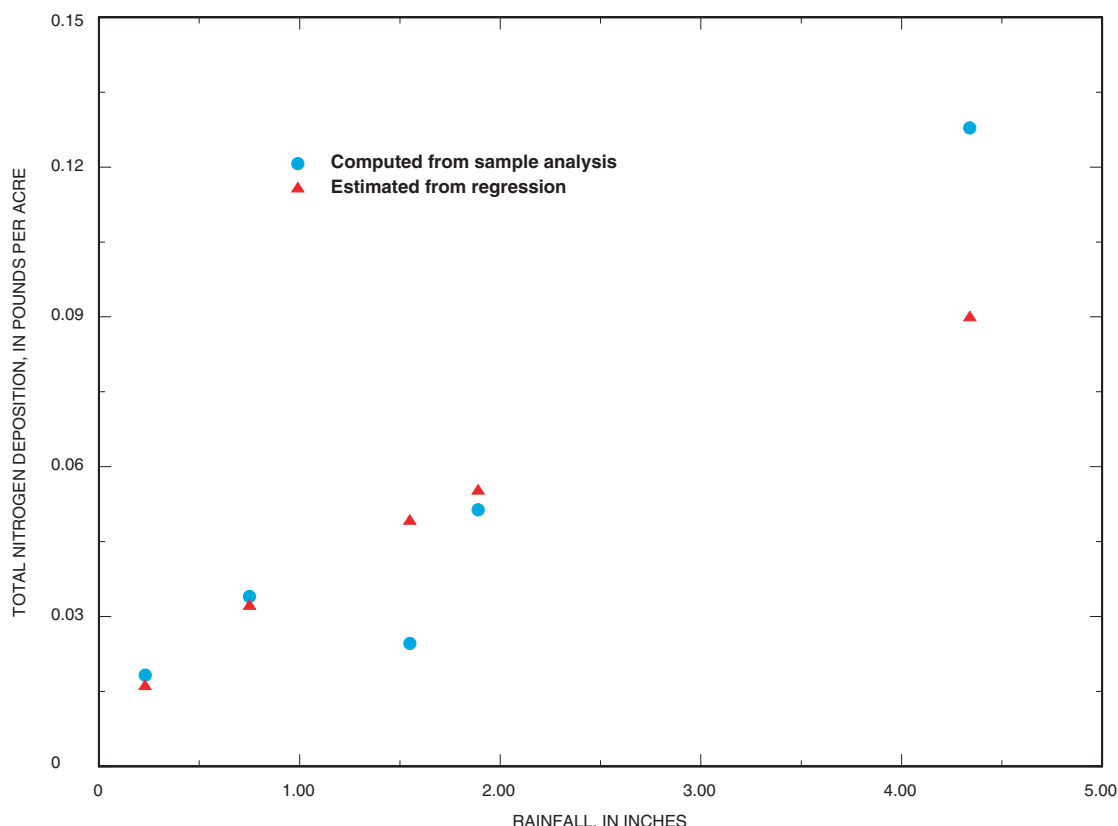


Figure 4. Comparison of computed and estimated (from regression) total nitrogen deposition for sampled rainfall events, June 2000–August 2001.

Runoff

During October 2000–November 2001, 10 runoff-event samples were collected among the three stations and analyzed for the constituents listed in the table below. The EMCs by site and event are listed in table 4 (at end of report).

Constituents analyzed in runoff samples, 2000–2001

[Y, sample collected and analyzed; --, not collected or analyzed]

Sampling site	Date	Nutrients, inorganic ions	Trace elements	Pesticides	Bacteria
Moody Creek watershed	10/06/00	Y	Y	Y	Y
	01/11/01	Y	Y	Y	Y
	08/30/01	Y	Y	Y	Y
	11/16/01	Y	--	--	--
Watershed 1	10/06/00	Y	Y	Y	Y
	01/11/01	Y	Y	Y	Y
	08/30/01	Y	Y	Y	Y
	11/16/01	Y	Y	--	--
Watershed 2	08/30/01	Y	Y	Y	Y
	11/16/01	Y	Y	Y	Y

Nutrients, Major Inorganic Ions, and Trace Elements

Concentrations of selected nutrients, chloride, sulfate, and lead in runoff samples from the mixed agricultural watershed were compared to concentrations of the same constituents in runoff samples from the rangeland watersheds (fig. 5). Concentrations in samples from the mixed agricultural watershed generally were greater than concentrations in samples from the rangeland watersheds. The small number of samples from the two types of watersheds precluded the application of a statistical test (for example, Wilcoxon rank-sum) that could indicate whether concentrations differ significantly between the two types of watersheds.

Summary statistics of EMCs for nutrients, inorganic ions, and trace elements are listed in table 5 (at end of report). Because of the differences in land use and apparent differences in concentrations in samples from watersheds 1 and 2 compared with those from the Moody Creek watershed, statistics are presented for two groups of data. Data from watersheds 1 and 2 combined

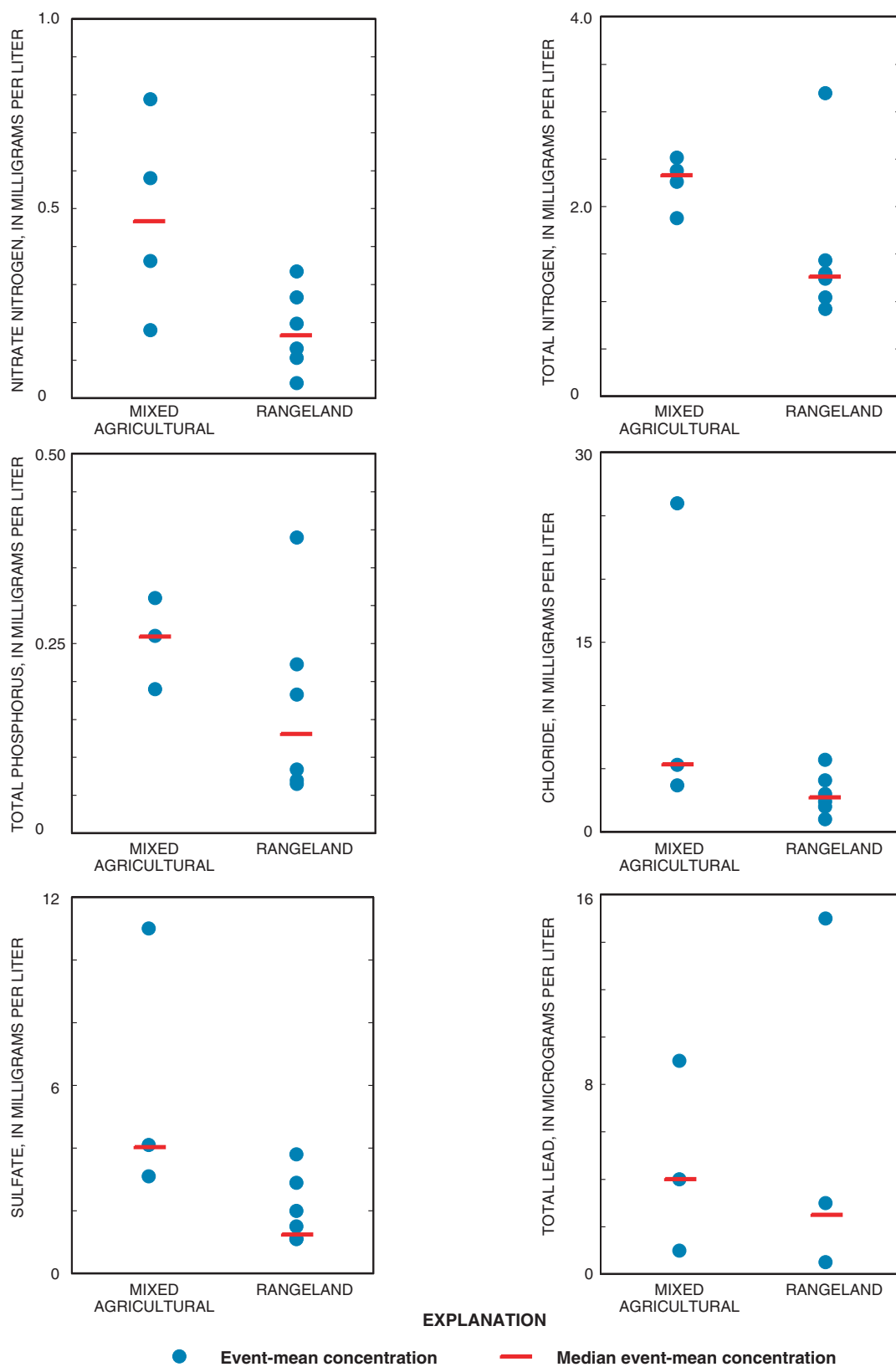


Figure 5. Comparison of runoff concentrations for selected constituents between mixed agricultural watershed (Moody Creek watershed) and rangeland watersheds (watersheds 1 and 2), 2000–2001.

are listed as rangeland, and data from Moody Creek are listed as mixed agricultural. The median EMCs for most constituents were larger in the mixed agricultural samples than in the rangeland samples.

Pesticides

Runoff samples were analyzed for a suite of 50 pesticides (Zaugg and others, 1995), many of which are not applied in the study area. Only three pesticides were detected in the samples—atrazine, deethylatrazine (a breakdown product of atrazine), and trifluralin. These three pesticides are not used on the wildlife refuge (watersheds 1 and 2) but are used on cropland in the upper Moody Creek watershed (Leroy Wolff, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, oral commun., 2000). Pesticides were detected in two of eight samples analyzed (Moody Creek and watershed 1 samples collected Nov. 16, 2001, were not analyzed for pesticides). Three detections of pesticides were at watershed 1, and two detections were at Moody Creek. No pesticides were detected at watershed 2. Four of the five detections were in the Jan. 11, 2001, runoff samples. All concentrations of pesticides detected are listed in the following table:

Concentrations of pesticides detected in runoff samples, 2000–2001

Pesticide	Sampling site	Event date	Concentration (microgram per liter)	Laboratory minimum reporting level (microgram per liter) ¹
Atrazine	Watershed 1	01/11/01	0.006	0.007
	Watershed 1	08/30/01	.007	.007
Deethyl-atrazine	Moody Creek watershed	01/11/01	.01	.007
Trifluralin	Moody Creek watershed	01/11/01	.004	.009
	Watershed 1	01/11/01	.003	.009

¹ Some reported concentrations were less than the laboratory minimum reporting level. In these instances, analytical results confirm identification of the compound, and the reported concentrations are considered estimates.

The largest reported pesticide concentration was 0.01 microgram per liter of deethylatrazine from the Moody Creek sample in January 2001. No guideline

for protection of aquatic life has been established for deethylatrazine in the Texas State Water Quality Standards (TSWQS) (Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, 2002).

Bacteria

Results of bacteria analyses in runoff samples are listed in table 6 (at end of report). The runoff samples were collected as discrete grab samples and do not represent EMCs. Because the number of samples is small and the concentrations are not EMCs, statistical comparisons of concentrations among watersheds are not considered appropriate. Concentrations from all three watersheds were grouped together, and summary statistics were computed (table 7, at end of report). Table 7 also lists TSWQS for the tidal reach of the Aransas River, which is the receiving water body for runoff from the study area watersheds.

All fecal coliform densities and most *E. coli* densities were greater than the recommended TSWQS for freshwater and saltwater receiving waters. The receiving waters (tidal segment of the Aransas River and Copano Bay) for the study area watersheds are saltwater. The primary indicator bacteria for saltwater is enterococcus, which was not analyzed in any of the samples.

TSWQS for bacteria are appropriate for actual receiving waters and do not apply strictly to samples collected at locations above the point where runoff enters the receiving water body (as in this study). Also, because runoff and associated large bacteria densities represent a very brief and infrequent condition, the effect on downstream waters is not known. However, the relatively large bacteria densities (compared to TSWQS) indicate that runoff from these watersheds is a potential source of bacteria to receiving streams and bays.

Bacteria densities in samples from the agricultural and rangeland watersheds also were compared to bacteria densities from an area of urban land uses. As part of the Corpus Christi National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit application (City of Corpus Christi, 1993), 30 stormwater-runoff samples were collected from five locations (residential, commercial, and industrial watersheds) during November 1992–April 1993. Grab samples were collected and analyzed for fecal coliform and fecal streptococcus bacteria. Mean and median bacteria densities were 40,100 and 30,500 colonies per 100 milliliters for fecal coliforms and

4,200,000 and 125,000 colonies per 100 milliliters for fecal streptococci. Mean and median bacteria densities for the urban watersheds were substantially larger than those for the agricultural and rangeland watersheds.

Loads and Yields

The load of a constituent in runoff is the mass of the given constituent transported past a site during a specified time. Daily runoff loads were computed for selected constituents for each watershed from runoff and concentration data. For runoff events that were sampled and for which EMCs were determined, the daily constituent load at a particular site is

$$L_n = EMC \times RV \times Cf, \quad (3)$$

where

L_n = constituent load, in pounds per day at site n ;

EMC = event-mean concentration during runoff event, in milligrams per liter;

RV = runoff volume, in acre-feet per day; and

Cf = conversion factor, 2.719 for EMCs in milligrams per liter.

For unsampled events, median EMCs for samples collected during the study were used in equation 3 to compute daily loads. Daily loads were summed to compute monthly and annual loads. Monthly and annual loads, by watershed, for selected constituents are shown in table 8 (at end of report).

Constituent yield, a measure of the load-producing characteristics of a watershed, is computed by dividing the load by the drainage area of the watershed:

$$Y = L/DA, \quad (4)$$

where

Y = constituent yield, in pounds per acre per month (or year);

L = constituent load exiting the watershed in pounds per month (or year); and

DA = contributing area of the watershed, in acres.

The average annual yields of selected constituents, by watershed, are listed in the following table.

Average annual yields of selected constituents in runoff from study area watersheds, 2000–2001

[In pounds per acre per year]

Constituent	Water-shed 1	Water-shed 2	Total, rangeland (water-sheds 1 and 2)	Mixed agricultural (Moody Creek)
Nitrogen, nitrite + nitrate, dissolved	0.047	0.015	0.022	0.090
Nitrogen, total	.39	.16	.21	.57
Phosphorus, total	.036	.019	.023	.076
Suspended solids	17	32	28	76

Runoff yields generally were greater at watershed 1 than at watershed 2. Runoff yields from Moody Creek (agricultural watershed) were greater than the total yields from the rangeland watersheds. The 2000–2001 average annual yields of total nitrogen in runoff exiting the agricultural watershed (0.57 pound per acre) and exiting the rangeland watersheds (0.21 pound per acre) were less than the 2000–2001 average annual rainfall deposition of total nitrogen (1.3 pounds per acre) listed in the table in the section “Rainfall Deposition of Nitrogen.”

Loads and yields were not computed for bacteria because bacteria densities do not represent EMCs. Loads and yields also were not computed for pesticides because pesticides were not detected in most samples, and those pesticides detected were at very small concentrations.

SUMMARY

During 2000–2001, rainfall and runoff were monitored at a NOAA weather station and at three streamflow-gaging and water-quality sampling stations in agricultural and rangeland areas in San Patricio County in the Coastal Bend area of South Texas. Five rainfall samples were collected and analyzed for selected nutrients, and 10 runoff-event composited samples were collected at the streamflow stations during runoff events and analyzed for selected nutrients, major ions, trace elements, and pesticides. Grab samples also were collected during runoff events and analyzed for bacteria.

Rainfall and runoff data and water-quality analyses were used primarily to estimate rainfall total nitrogen loads to the study area watersheds, to compare runoff concentrations from one mixed agricultural watershed and two rangeland watersheds, and to

compute runoff loads and yields of selected constituents entering the receiving bays and estuaries from these watersheds.

Study area rainfall during 2000 and 2001 was 33.27 and 28.20 inches, respectively, less than the long-term average annual of 36.31 inches. Rainfall in the study area was below average for 16 of the 24 months. Because of the combination of soils, vegetation, mild land surface slopes, and frequent dry periods, runoff from the study area occurred only after heavy rains. Nine runoff events occurred, producing relatively small runoff volumes. To illustrate how the hydrology of the area is dominated by extreme events, the three largest runoff events resulted in 29 percent of the total rainfall and produced 86 percent of the total runoff for 2000–2001. Total runoff from the study area watersheds during 2000–2001 was 2.46 inches (2,800 acre-feet); the regional average is about 2 inches per year.

Runoff from the larger mixed agricultural watershed generally had larger concentrations of selected nutrients, major ions, and trace elements, compared with runoff from the rangeland watersheds. Also, the 2000–2001 average annual yields (pounds per acre) of selected constituents in runoff exiting the mixed agricultural watershed were larger than yields exiting the rangeland watersheds. For example, total phosphorus yield from the mixed agricultural watershed was 0.072 pound per acre per year compared with 0.023 pound per acre per year from the rangeland watersheds. The suspended solids yield from the rangeland watersheds averaged 28 pounds per acre per year, which was much smaller than the 76 pounds per acre per year from the mixed agricultural watershed.

Rainfall deposition is a major source of nitrogen delivered to the study area. Rainfall nitrogen (mostly ammonia and nitrate) exceeded the runoff yield. The average annual rainfall deposition of total nitrogen on the study area watersheds was 1.3 pounds per acre. In contrast, an average annual yield of 0.57 and 0.21 pound per acre of total nitrogen in runoff exited the mixed agricultural watershed and the rangeland watersheds, respectively.

Pesticides were detected in two of eight runoff samples (two runoff samples were not analyzed for pesticides). All of the detections occurred at Moody Creek and watershed 1. Three pesticides (atrazine, deethyl-atrazine, and trifluralin) were detected in very small concentrations. All but one pesticide detection was reported at or below the laboratory minimum reporting level. The largest measured pesticide concentration was

0.01 microgram per liter of deethylatrazine (a breakdown product of atrazine) at Moody Creek during the January 2001 runoff event.

Bacteria in runoff is a potential water-quality concern. Although bacteria densities in the study area watersheds are much smaller than concentrations in urban runoff, all densities of fecal coliform and *E. coli* from the agricultural watershed and the rangeland watersheds exceeded recommended TSWQS for receiving waters. Also, because runoff and associated large bacteria densities represent a very brief and infrequent condition, the effect on downstream waters is not known. However, the relatively large bacteria densities (compared to TSWQS), indicate that runoff from these watersheds is a potential source of bacteria to receiving streams and bays.

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Table 4. Event-mean concentrations for selected properties and constituents in runoff samples, 2000–2001
[mg/L, milligrams per liter; --, not measured; µS/cm, microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius; <, less than; µg/L, micrograms per liter]

Constituent	Moody Creek watershed				Watershed 1				Watershed 2	
	Event date				Event date				Event date	
	10/06/00	01/11/01	08/30/01	11/16/01	10/06/00	01/11/01	08/30/01	11/16/01	08/30/01	11/16/01
Dissolved solids (mg/L)	37	80	56	--	83	70	62	84	30	116
Suspended solids (mg/L)	38	144	444	--	166	13	18	22	790	128
Specific conductance (µS/cm)	191	100	102	--	118	85	51	57	56	112
Alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical oxygen demand (mg/L)	36	49	32	--	35	37	31	29	<10	26
pH (standard units)	7.9	7.5	7.6	--	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.6
Nitrogen, ammonia, dissolved (mg/L)	.12	.04	.03	.03	.07	.02	.04	.02	.05	<.04
Nitrogen, ammonia + organic, dissolved (mg/L)	.91	.98	.57	.63	.71	.90	.72	.70	.28	.64
Nitrogen, ammonia + organic, total (mg/L)	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.2	.79	.94	3.0	1.1
Nitrogen, nitrite + nitrate, dissolved (mg/L)	.82	.58	.18	.36	.27	.04	.13	.11	.20	.33
Nitrogen, nitrite, dissolved (mg/L)	.03	.01	.01	.01	.01	.004	.007	.005	.02	.02
Phosphorus, orthophosphate, dissolved (mg/L)	.10	.04	.09	.06	.15	.01	.03	.13	.05	.08
Phosphorus, dissolved (mg/L)	.13	.07	.11	.09	.19	.04	.06	.03	.06	.11
Phosphorus, total (mg/L)	--	.19	.31	.26	.22	.07	.08	.06	.39	.18
Calcium, dissolved (mg/L)	12	8.3	10	--	1.4	4.9	3.9	4.0	5.1	13
Magnesium, dissolved (mg/L)	2.0	1.4	1.3	--	.44	1.4	1.1	1.3	.70	1.9
Sodium, dissolved (mg/L)	16	5.1	5.8	--	.91	4.3	2.4	1.7	1.3	3.5
Potassium, dissolved (mg/L)	5.1	5.6	4.2	--	7.1	6.2	4.9	6.0	2.7	6.1
Chloride, dissolved (mg/L)	26	5.3	3.7	--	2.0	5.7	2.4	2.2	1.0	4.1
Sulfate, dissolved (mg/L)	11	4.1	3.1	--	1.1	3.8	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.9
Fluoride, dissolved (mg/L)	<.16	<.2	<.2	--	.16	<.2	<.2	.20	<.2	<.1
Silica, dissolved (mg/L)	4.4	7.6	6.0	--	2.0	8.2	5.6	.70	5.2	19
Cadmium, total (µg/L)	<.1	.1	.12	--	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	.24	<.1
Copper, total (µg/L)	<20	<20	<20	--	<20	<20	<20	<10	<20	7
Iron, dissolved (µg/L)	22	40	40	--	24	30	50	30	<10	<10
Lead, total (µg/L)	<1	4	9	--	3	<1	<1	<1	15	3
Manganese, dissolved (µg/L)	16	7.0	3.4	--	6.2	<3	3.1	<2	<3	<2

Table 4. Event-mean concentrations for selected properties and constituents in runoff samples, 2000–2001—Continued

Constituent	Moody Creek watershed				Watershed 1				Watershed 2	
	Event date				Event date				Event date	
	10/06/00	01/11/01	08/30/01	11/16/01	10/06/00	01/11/01	08/30/01	11/16/01	08/30/01	11/16/01
Mercury, total (µg/L)	<0.14	<0.1	0.02	--	<0.14	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.01
Nickel, total (µg/L)	<2	2	5	--	2	<2	1	<2	8	2
Zinc, total (µg/L)	<31	17	<31	--	17	<31	<31	<25	--	14
Oil & grease, total recoverable (mg/L)	2	<1	--	< 7	1	<1	<1	6	--	4
Acetochlor (µg/L)	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002
Alpha-HCH (µg/L)	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005
Atrazine (µg/L)	<.007	<.007	<.007	--	<.007	.006	.007	--	<.007	<.007
Deethylatrazine (µg/L)	<.006	.01	<.006	--	<.006	<.006	<.006	--	<.006	<.006
Alachlor (µg/L)	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002
Azinphos-methyl (µg/L)	<.05	<.05	<.05	--	<.05	<.05	<.05	--	<.05	<.05
Benfluralin (µg/L)	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01
Butylate (µg/L)	<.02	<.02	<.02	--	<.02	<.02	<.02	--	<.02	<.02
Carbofuran (µg/L)	<.028	<.028	<.028	--	<.028	<.028	<.028	--	<.028	<.028
Carbaryl (µg/L)	<.04	<.04	<.04	--	<.04	<.04	<.04	--	<.04	<.04
Carbofuran (µg/L)	<.02	<.02	<.02	--	<.02	<.02	<.02	--	<.02	<.02
Chlorpyrifos (µg/L)	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005
Cyanazine (µg/L)	<.018	<.018	<.018	--	<.018	<.018	<.018	--	<.018	<.018
2,6-Diethylaniline (µg/L)	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002
DCPA (µg/L)	<.003	<.003	<.003	--	<.003	<.003	<.003	--	<.003	<.003
Diazinon (µg/L)	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005
Dieldrin (µg/L)	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005
Disulfoton (µg/L)	<.02	<.02	<.02	--	<.02	<.02	<.02	--	<.02	<.02
EPTC (µg/L)	<.004	<.004	<.004	--	<.004	<.004	<.004	--	<.004	<.004
Ethalfuralin (µg/L)	<.009	<.009	<.009	--	<.009	<.009	<.009	--	<.009	<.009
Ethoprop (µg/L)	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005
Fonofos (µg/L)	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01
Gamma-HCH (µg/L)	<.004	<.004	<.004	--	<.004	<.004	<.004	--	<.004	<.004
Linuron (µg/L)	<.0035	<.035	<.035	--	<.0035	<.035	<.035	--	<.035	<.035

Table 4. Event-mean concentrations for selected properties and constituents in runoff samples, 2000–2001—Continued

Constituent	Moody Creek watershed				Watershed 1				Watershed 2	
	Event date				Event date				Event date	
	10/06/00	01/11/01	08/30/01	11/16/01	10/06/00	01/11/01	08/30/01	11/16/01	08/30/01	11/16/01
Malathion (µg/L)	<0.027	<0.027	<0.027	--	<0.027	<0.027	<0.027	--	<0.027	<0.027
Methyl parathion (µg/L)	<.006	<.006	<.006	--	<.006	<.006	<.006	--	<.006	<.006
Metalochlor (µg/L)	<.013	<.013	<.013	--	<.013	<.013	<.013	--	<.013	<.013
Metribuzin (µg/L)	<.006	<.006	<.006	--	<.006	<.006	<.006	--	<.006	<.006
Methomyl (µg/L)	<.017	<.017	<.017	--	<.017	<.017	<.017	--	<.017	<.017
Methiocarb (µg/L)	<.026	<.026	<.026	--	<.026	<.026	<.026	--	<.026	<.026
Molinate (µg/L)	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002
Napropamide (µg/L)	<.007	<.007	<.007	--	<.007	<.007	<.007	--	<.007	<.007
Parathion (µg/L)	<.007	<.007	<.007	--	<.007	<.007	<.007	--	<.007	<.007
<i>p,p'</i> -DDE (µg/L)	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002
Pebulate (µg/L)	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002
Pendimethalin (µg/L)	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01
Permethrin (µg/L)	<.006	<.006	<.006	--	<.006	<.006	<.006	--	<.006	<.006
Phorate (µg/L)	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01
Prometon (µg/L)	<.015	<.015	<.015	--	<.015	<.015	<.015	--	<.015	<.015
Pronamide (µg/L)	<.008	<.008	<.008	--	<.008	<.008	<.008	--	<.008	<.008
Propanil (µg/L)	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01
Propachlor (µg/L)	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01
Propargite (µg/L)	<.023	<.023	<.023	--	<.023	<.023	<.023	--	<.023	<.023
Simazine (µg/L)	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01	<.01	--	<.01	<.01
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005	<.005	--	<.005	<.005
Tebuthiuron (µg/L)	<.016	<.016	<.016	--	<.016	<.016	<.016	--	<.016	<.016
Terbacil (µg/L)	<.34	<.34	<.34	--	<.34	<.34	<.34	--	<.34	<.34
Terbufos (µg/L)	<.017	<.017	<.017	--	<.017	<.017	<.017	--	<.017	<.017
Triallate (µg/L)	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002	<.002	--	<.002	<.002
Trifluralin (µg/L)	<.009	.004	<.009	--	<.009	.003	<.009	--	<.009	<.009

Table 5. Summary statistics of event-mean concentrations for selected constituents in runoff samples, 2000–2001

[mg/L, milligrams per liter, µS/cm, microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius; mg/L, micrograms per liter; <, less than; --, not determined]

Constituent	Mixed agricultural (Moody Creek)					Rangeland (watersheds 1 and 2)				
	No. of samples	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	No. of samples	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Dissolved solids (mg/L)	3	58	56	37	80	6	74	76	30	116
Suspended solids (mg/L)	3	209	144	38	444	6	190	75	13	790
Specific conductance (µS/cm)	3	131	102	100	191	6	80	71	51	118
Nitrogen, ammonia, dissolved (mg/L)	4	.06	.04	.03	.12	6	.04	<.04	<.04	.07
Nitrogen, ammonia + organic, dissolved (mg/L)	4	.77	.77	.57	.98	6	.66	.70	.28	.90
Nitrogen, ammonia + organic, total (mg/L)	4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	6	1.3	1.1	.79	3.0
Nitrogen, nitrite + nitrate, dissolved (mg/L)	4	.48	.47	.18	.82	6	.18	.16	.04	.33
Nitrogen, nitrite, dissolved (mg/L)	4	.02	.01	.01	.03	6	.01	.01	.004	.02
Nitrogen, total (mg/L)	4	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.5	6	1.5	1.3	.92	3.2
Phosphorus, orthophosphate, dissolved (mg/L)	4	.07	.08	.04	.10	6	.06	.04	.01	.15
Phosphorus, dissolved (mg/L)	4	.10	.10	.07	.13	6	.08	.06	.03	.19
Phosphorus, total (mg/L)	3	.25	.26	.19	.31	6	.17	.13	.06	.39
Calcium, dissolved (mg/L)	3	10	10	8.3	12	6	5.3	4.5	1.4	13
Magnesium, dissolved (mg/L)	3	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.0	6	1.1	1.2	.44	1.9
Sodium, dissolved (mg/L)	3	9.0	5.8	5.1	16	6	2.4	2.0	.91	4.3
Potassium, dissolved (mg/L)	3	5.0	5.1	4.2	5.6	6	5.5	6.1	2.7	7.1
Chloride, dissolved (mg/L)	3	12	5.3	3.7	26	6	2.9	2.3	1.0	5.7
Sulfate, dissolved (mg/L)	3	6.1	4.1	3.1	11	6	1.9	1.3	1.1	3.8
Cadmium, total (µg/L)	3	--	.1	<.1	.12	6	--	<.1	<.1	.24
Copper, total (µg/L)	3	<20	<20	<20	<20	6	--	<20	<10	7
Iron, dissolved (µg/L)	3	34	40	22	40	6	--	27	<10	50
Lead, total (µg/L)	3	--	4	<1	9	6	--	<2	<1	15
Manganese, dissolved (µg/L)	3	8.8	7.0	3.4	16	6	--	<3	<2	6.2
Mercury, total (µg/L)	3	--	<.14	<.1	.02	6	--	<.1	<.1	.02
Nickel, total (µg/L)	3	--	2	<2	5	6	--	<2	<2	8
Zinc, total (µg/L)	3	<31	<31	<31	<31	5	--	--	<25	<31
Oil & grease, total recoverable (mg/L)	3	--	--	<1	<7	5	--	1	<1	6
Atrazine (µg/L)	3	<.007	<.007	<.007	<.007	5	<.007	<.007	<.007	.007
Deethylatrazine (µg/L)	3	--	<.006	<.006	.01	5	<.006	<.006	<.006	<.006
Trifluralin (µg/L)	3	<.009	<.009	<.009	<.009	5	<.009	<.009	<.009	<.009

Table 6. Densities of bacteria in runoff samples, 2000–2001

[Densities in colonies per 100 milliliters; --, not measured; <, less than]

Sampling site	Event date	Fecal coliform	Fecal streptococcus	<i>E. coli</i>
Moody Creek watershed	10/06/00	6,000	12,000	--
	01/11/01	12,000	11,000	--
	08/30/01	5,300	6,000	4,380
Watershed 1	10/06/00	76,000	7,900	--
	10/06/00	40,000	26,000	--
	01/11/01	11,000	12,000	3,800
	08/30/01	--	2,670	1,330
Watershed 2	08/30/01	2,000	<1,000	<1,000
	11/16/01	3,080	--	--

Table 7. Summary statistics of bacteria densities in combined runoff samples, 2000–2001

[Densities in colonies per 100 milliliters; TSWQS, Texas State Water Quality Standard; <, less than; --, not measured]

Bacteria	No. of samples	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	TSWQS
Fecal coliform	9	17,800	6,000	2,000	76,000	¹ 400
Fecal streptococcus	8	9,750	9,450	<1,000	26,000	--
<i>E. coli</i>	5	--	2,560	<1,000	4,380	² 394

¹ Indicator bacteria for saltwater is enterococcus. Fecal coliform is an alternative indicator.² Indicator bacteria for freshwater is *E. coli*. Fecal coliform is an alternative indicator.

Table 8. Monthly and annual loads of selected constituents in runoff, ¹2000–2001

Constituent	Runoff load, in pounds												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
2000													
Moody Creek watershed													
Nitrite + nitrate nitrogen, dissolved	0	0	875	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	150	2.2	1,080
Nitrogen, total	0	0	4,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	740	11	5,270
Phosphorus, total	0	0	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	83	1.2	590
Suspended solids	0	0	268,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,270	46,000	666	321,000
Watershed 1													
Nitrite + nitrate nitrogen, dissolved	0	0	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	.72	1.2	0	5.6
Nitrogen, total	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	9.3	0	43
Phosphorus, total	0	0	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.59	.96	0	4.6
Suspended solids	0	0	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	550	0	2,720
Watershed 2													
Nitrite + nitrate nitrogen, dissolved	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.26	0	2.8
Nitrogen, total	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	22
Phosphorus, total	0	0	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.21	0	2.3
Suspended solids	0	0	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	1,300
2001													
Moody Creek watershed													
Nitrite + nitrate nitrogen, dissolved	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	223	0	394	0	1,420
Nitrogen, total	1,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,170	2,330	0	2,470	0	10,600
Phosphorus, total	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	687	384	0	284	0	1,490
Suspended solids	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	984,000	549,000	0	157,000	0	1,790,000
Watershed 1													
Nitrite + nitrate nitrogen, dissolved	.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	.81	1.9	0	.54	0	3.5
Nitrogen, total	7.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	13.6	0	5.1	0	32
Phosphorus, total	.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	.51	1.2	0	.29	0	2.4
Suspended solids	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	264	0	108	0	558
Watershed 2													
Nitrite + nitrate nitrogen, dissolved	.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	.70	4.3	0	2.2	0	7.5
Nitrogen, total	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	69	0	9.3	0	92
Phosphorus, total	.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	8.5	0	1.2	0	11
Suspended solids	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600	17,200	0	835	0	20,800

¹ Sums of monthly loads might not equal annual loads because of rounding.

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